The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

November 4, 1799.

The Confession of SARAH CLARK, who was executed at Carlisle on Wednesday last, for Poisoning JOHN CAROTHERS, Esq. of Eastpennsborough Township, Cumberland County, State of Pennsylvania.

I SARAH CLARK, was born in the year 1766 or 1767, about two miles from Carlisle; my father's name was John Clark, and died when I was young, and my mother, I think, is yet living in Pittsburgh; and since I have been eleven years of age I have been among strangers—when I was about 20 years of age, I engaged in the family of Mr. Hayes as a housekeeper, where I continued about twelve months—from which I went to the family of Mr. Logan, where I lived about two years; after which I went into the family of John Douglass, where I continued, excepting a short time, until my total ruin took place. Whilst I lived in the family of Mr. Douglass, I contracted a love for a young man, but who unfortunately appeared to be in love with Ann Carothers, the daughter of John Carothers, Esq. My sole thoughts were bent on the manner of removing the obstacle which appeared to be in my way, in order to obtain the object of all my wishes. For this purpose, I took advice, and in the fall of 1798, I purchased a quantity of white arsenic, which I had heard would poison animals, and which I meant to give to Ann Carothers, for the purpose of accomplishing my end, in obtaining the young man.

Here I must observe, that although I conceived Ann Carothers to be my rival, yet I had no wish to injure any of Mr. Carothers' family, nor had I the least ill will to her the said Ann, except that I thought her in my way towards the obtainment of the young man whom I loved to excess. Jealousy! that horrid monster and my utter ruin! Love, and its delusive promises are the causes of my untimely end!

From bad advice I was induced to procure the arsenic, and which excited me to destroy the said Ann—and such was the excess of my passion that I became lost to all good, forsaken, and left to myself!

I waited a long time for an opportunity of giving the arsenic to Ann Carothers by herself, but none offered.

At length, however, a fatal opportunity presented itself, and I put a portion of the arsenic into a crock of leaven in Mr. Carother's house, of which the family raised and fermented bread, out of which they eat, and all became sick. At the event I was greatly troubled, and when I found that Mr Carothers died, which happened on the 26th of February 1798, I was extremely alarmed, as I had no ill will towards the family.

I then desisted for a time in accomplishing my horrid plan—however, an opportunity offered one night, while I attended the said Ann (under the mask of friendship, on a bed of sickness) I mixed a portion in barley and milk which I gave her with my own hand!

In the month of May my restless passions of jealousy and love for this young man forced me to renew my attack on Ann Carothers; I therefore procured one ounce of yellow arsenic, and although the said Ann was much impaired in health, and although Mrs. Carothers died the 3d of June, yet such was the excess of my desire to remove out of the way, her whom I conceived as my greatest obstacle, that shortly after the decease of her mother, I put some of the arsenic into a crock of butter in the spring house of Thomas Carothers, (Ann then living at the said Carothers.)

Here it was where my diabolical scheme was discovered—I was apprehended and committed to prison—and for which wicked and devilish conduct I am shortly to suffer the shameful and ignominious punishment of the gallows. That this may be an awful lesson to all young women, is the desire of a martyr of contending passions.

About one o'clock she was brought out for execution—on her way to the gallows, she appeared to have a settled solemnity on her countenance, which appeared to be the result of sincere resignation—at intervals it was easy to discover, although she did not express it by word or action, that a certain approach of her fellowmen made a very deep impression on her mind. Some assert that she shed a few tears, but that was not generally observed. She every now and then looked around her, and seemed to take a lingering, lingering look." She uttered some expressions at the place of execution, which were thought incoherent by the multitude, proceeding from their not being heard distinctly. Prior to the fatal moment she appeared as if engaged in prayer, and was finally launched into the world of eternity with a fortitude and composure worthy a better fate.

The concourse of spectators on this occasion was very great. It is supposed that upwards of 3000 people were present.

The Western Almanack,

For the year of our Lord

1 8 0 0,

May be had at this Printing-Office.

Miscellany.

POLITICO-MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE.

DOCTOR *SUWARROW* FOR EVER.

WE learn from Italy, that several *extraordinary* cures have been recently performed in that country. FOUR SISTERS, of a very ancient family, were lately seized with a strong delirium occasioned, it is supposed, from paying too much attention to the *chit chat* of a giddy, fantastic young lady, who calls herself *Miss French Republic*. These young Misses, in the paroxisms of their disorder, would frequently be guilty of very ridiculous conduct On being first taken, they changed their names, renounced their old connexions, burnt their bibles and prayer books and declared they would marry into the new fangled family of the *Republics*. One of them called herself Miss *Cisalpine*, another *Liguaria*, a third, if we mistake not, *Romania*, and the fourth *Neapolita*. This was not all, they kicked all the old servants of the household, out of doors, banished their parents and relations, and filled their houses with French *maitres d'hotel* and *valets*. Conduct so extravagant could not but arrest general attention. Many of the friends of the family offered their advice and assistance; but the doors were flung in their faces, and the diseases were pronounced incurable. However, every means was to be tried. Several of the *German* faculty, eminent for their skill, prescribed to them in vain, and were at length necessitated to call to their assistance from Russia, a certain doctor SUWARROW, an old physician, who had practised with great success in *Turkey*, and had performed a great many surprising cures in *Poland*, in a very short time. Although the doctor lived at a great distance, and was rather extravagant in his fees, his presence could not be dispensed with, whatever might be the expense or trouble. He at length arrived; and after feeling the pulses of the young ladies, to the great joy of their families, pronounced them *curable*, and immediately prescribed, agreeable to the practice of the famous doctor Sangrado, "*warm water* and *copious bleeding*;" to which he added a *preparation of steel*, of his own invention. The effect of these prescriptions astonished every one. In a few days the young ladies, after a plentiful perspiration, began to recover their senses; and to blush when informed of their misdeeds. The members of their ancient families, who had been in exile, were called in to witness their recovery, and to make preparations for putting the old house in order; providing for the heads of the ancient families, directing new prayer books, &c. to be procured; and reinstating the old domestics in their former situations

One doctor Charles, we also learn, has a patient under his care, named *Helvetia*, afflicted with a similar disorder which he is in hopes to cure by a similar prescription.

Miss *Batavia*, who has been for a long time afflicted with the delirium, is said to be on the recovery. A number of *English* and *Russian* physicians are on their journey to prescribe for her.

From the same quarter we also learn, that a general consultation of the *faculty* will be held on Miss *French Republic*'s case, before any thing can be administered to her *internally*. Many of the best physicians of *Germany*, amongst whom were Doctors Brunswick, Cobourgh, &c. have for a long time prescribed to her, but her system appears averse to the operations of the most powerful medicine. A great majority of those physicians have but little anxiety to cure her; and have therefore given their opinion, that it were better to leave her entirely to the management of her own household quacks; who having differed widely as to the nature and cause of her disease, and having frequently come to blows on the subject, the chance is ten to one against her, that they dispatch her in one of their mad consultations. —*Columbian Centinel.*

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTIZER.

THE ITINERANT PREACHER.

"Take fast hold of Instruction—let her not go—keep her—for she is the life."

NO one appears to have been more sensible of the utility of knowledge, or bestowed upon it higher encomiums, than the wise man of Israel. By him it was considered the inexhaustible source of enjoyment, the friend and parent of our temporal felicity. We accordingly find him frequently engaged in teaching, not only the principles of his religion, but explaining the relative duties of man towards man; and by various precepts enforcing the reason of their observance. Not wandering over the fair creation "with brute unconscious gaze," but stepping out of the track of his predecessors, he explored the vast magazines of nature, and from them, day by day, drew fresh stores of knowledge to enlarge his own mind, and enrich that of his pupils. Having read and contemplated "nature's ample page," he commenced a course of philosophical lectures, taught and explained to his pupils the principles of animation, and the various laws of the vegetable creation—for he spake of trees, herbs and plants, from the tall cedar in Lebanon to the hyssop that creeps on the wall. 'Tis easy to conceive what advantages the student would realize from this course of instruction. His mind is directed to the sublime works of nature, a contemplation of which, irresistably leads the soul up to Nature's God—at the same time by inspiring an humble and reverential awe, the creature shrinks to nothing and is lost in admiration and love of his creator.

The instruction so earnestly urged in our text, is that, which will learn us to pursue with firmness, the path of moral duty. Knowing and realizing the relation and station we occupy in the vast chain of being, we shall "do justice for justice sake," love virtue for its being virtue, seek and promote our own interests and happiness, by advancing that of the community of which we are members. Enlightened minds are only capable of virtue. The ignorant and uninformed, are early infected with prejudice, made the dupes of superstition, and condemned to grow in error. Neglecting experience they confide in conjecture, despise realities to contemplate chimeras. Man without cultivating his reason, and improving his mind, can never understand his felicity here, nor have any idea of that which awaits the virtuous hereafter.—Being ignorant of his worth, of his relation and connexion in society, he tamely yields up his prerogatives of freedom, independence and happiness, becomes the victim of religious and political imposition, doomed to drag out a life of wretchedness, under the weight of those chains which art and intrigue have forged for the ignorant to wear.

To ignorance may be ascribed all the inveterate hatreds, the barbarous persecutions, the horrid massacres and tragical revolutions which have been abroad in the earth, and which at present threaten to destroy every vestige of civilization, and envelope the world in one general ruin. As the ignorant are incapable of virtue, so they are unfit for enterprize; unwilling to submit to persevering investigation, they forsake the lessons of experience for the phantoms of imaginary systems, and are governed more by enthusiasm than reason. We have not long since seen a nation struggling with dissipation, error and delusion; banishing from the mind religion and moral instruction, introducing licenticusness and vice, under the fair pretensions of freedom and philosophy—like Phæton driving the chariot of Phœbus, become virtiginous in ascending the zodiac of liberty, create disorder and confusion, and threaten the universe with desolation and destruction.

Would you have men live free, virtuous and happy, let them "take fast hold of instruction." They will then erect the manly front of independence, and assume the nobler dignity of their species—"Let her not go, keep her, for she is thy life." Shew your attention to literature, by evidencing an attachment to its teachers and votaries. 'Tis the cultivation of intellectual faculties which draws the grand line of demarkation between the human and animal kingdoms, which adorns and dignifies the character of man, for how far does man in his rude uncultivated state, transcend many of the irrational creation? Immured in gloomy forests, the timid and solitary tenant of a dreary hut, his highest delight is in devouring half raw flesh, and satiating his thirst with blood. He even preys on human flesh! Poor human nature! of what art thou capable, when left, unrestrained by light and knowledge, to pursue the dictates of passion!

Prior to the invention and cultivation of letters, mankind made but little progress in any of the useful arts and conveniencies of life, which so much enhance our enjoyment. Commerce and navigation were to them scarcely known—agriculture, architecture and manufactures advanced hardly to the threshold of necessity. All their knowledge and intercourse were confined to the small circle of a neighbourhood. Contrast the scene with civilization—how vast the difference! We behold a brightened system of order and harmony emerging from a rude chaos of barbarism and confusion—We see man standing first in the rank of creation. Here we can mark the effect of improving the mind, and trace the power of instruction In a word, what is man without knowledge? She fits the soul for every noble enterprise of human greatness. Her radient beams glow with distinguished lustre, and kindle celestial ardor in poets—legislators, heroes and philosophers, whose praises have erected to her divinity a temple of fame, which nothing but the last shock of time will demolish—While civilization is preferable to barbarism, science transcends ignorance, or reason excels superstition—what treasure can be more valuable than knowledge? What profession more interesting to society, more worthy of legislative patronage and direction, than that of teaching and extending the means of instruction to every class in society? For, should we consider civil society as a complex machine, whose wheels are composed of literature, agriculture, commerce and manufacture, each dependant on, and moved one by the power of the other—we shall find that literature is the principal one—and if this be neglected and disordered, the others will suffer and cease to move—then the way would be open for the introduction of gross indolence with all her heinous retinue of attendant vices. Of so much importance is literature, that nations nor individuals cannot reasonably hope for the enjoyment of liberty, peace and prosperity, where learning is neglected—their social felicity is intimately connected with the attention they pay to education. The result rests materially with those who are employed as instructors, and entrusted with the mind—they have the power of forming those who must legislate, execute and defend. According to their talents and character, we may calculate that of their pupils.

To comply with the spirit and tenor of our text, we should encourage no teachers but those who merit the character in the true sense of the word—to their instructions submit with diligence and pleasure—read such authors as tend most to furnish the mind with valuable lessons for life—banish the passion for reading novels, plays &c. &c. which sacrifice the noble [illegible] graphy, history and philosophy The knowledge flowing from this source is worthy of being embraced and retained, for it invigorates the mind and enobles the heart, while novels only afford gratification to a vitiated, paled and sickly imagination—the last disease of learned minds, a sure prognostic of expiring letters."

The Itinerant Preacher.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, travellers, and the public in general, that he has lately removed from Stoystown, to the town of Somerset, on the glade road, where he has opened a commodious TAVERN, at the sign of the WAGGON, adjoining the centre square, and has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of the BEST LIQUORS and all other necessary articles of entertainment to prove which, he invites the public to COME and TRY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Somerset, 4th November, 1799.

N. B. The tavern heretofore occupied by the subscriber in Stoystown, is now in the possession of George Graham, where travellers and others may be entertained as usual.

6w J. W.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey through the wilderness*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Military Land Warrants,

by the subscriber.—Those who hold warrants for any number of acres under four thousand, are by a law of the United States deprived of locating them, and after December 1801, all warrants issued for military services are for ever debarred. A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1799. tf.

Gabriel Dubac,

HAS as usual, for Sale, a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.* Also, a quantity of excellent *LEAD*, all of which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

He offers for sale the HOUSE he now occupies, on moderate terms, for approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1799. 9t.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY last night from the subscriber, an apprentice to the tinner trade by the name of JOHN HORN, about 19 years old, dark complexion, marked much with the small pox; had on when he went away, a green cloth short coat, a cross-barred cassimer jacket; and a pair of striped lincey overalls, and a new felt hat; he took with him several other kinds of cloathing. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that he can get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences, paid by

JOHN HAMSHER.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1799.

The subscriber keeps for Sale,

At his house, near the Post-office,

Coarse and Fine Bread, Biscuit, Cakes and Crackers,

ALSO,

Good two-year old Whiskey by the Gallon or Barrel.

MICHAEL ADAMS.

Pittsburgh, 26, October.

Just arrived and for Sale, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT,

At JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, September 19.

To be Let & possession given

the first day of April next,

The Noted Tavern,

IN Market street, Pittsburgh, sign of General Butler; occupied at present by the subscriber. The advantageous situation and convenience of this stand [illegible] the business, must be well known. Apply to

MARY MURPHY.

November 1, 1799. 3t

N. B. Stables are large and commo[illegible]

Mr. SCULL,

THOUGH I have generally made it a rule to take no notice of newspaper attacks against my character when insisted by such as withhold their name, yet, on this occasion, I wish to make a few remarks on two publications of that kind in your Gazette of November 9th and 13th. I shall however trouble you with but a very few animadversions on those lengthy productions. To follow the author through all his misrepresentations and sophistry would be but poor entertainment to your customers, and is wholly unnecessary, as the scurrility with which they are so amply stored fully designates the author.

Having affixed my name to the certificates which are the subject of these annonymous attacks, the Member of Convention, as he at last signs himself, ought to have given his proper name also, if he expected to be believed, and would have done it if he had not been conscious that his name would add no weight to his assertions.

About eight or ten days before the election, when the Farmers Register was partly in the press of sheet, and a piece signed the Actual Settler admitted; it and another piece signed Caution offered for publication were offered to my perusal, and as they were both annonimous my opinion of the comparative truth of the two performances required. The Actual Settler had been very properly refused, because the author's name was concealed from the Editors, but afterwards, on importunity admitted. It is well known that Editors being responsible to the laws for the contents of their papers, ought always to know the authors and make them responsible for the consequences. Of the piece signed Caution, the Editors informed me that they knew the author. Had they not admitted the pieces, and gone so far in the publication, my advice would have been decidedly to have refused both, having always been of opinion that it was highly improper to attack the character of candidates so near the election that time was not left to detect falsehoods. This base conduct had often been practised against myself. With respect to me, indeed, it always lost its designed effect, and never was replied to by me or any other person with my knowledge. I did not know any thing of the one or the other being offered for publication till the moment they were offered for my certificate, and if I remember well, put in the proof sheet. In this crisis I thought it my duty to give a certificate under my hand testifying on which side the truth lay, and this I did according to the best of my recollection at the time, the publications being too far advanced to admit time for examining records, however, I have the satisfaction to find, that in every thing that respected the publication in question or the character of the candidates, I was substantially correct.

In the publication signed by the Actual Settler there are flatements not only respecting Thomas M'Kean but myself, of which I take no notice, not only because I thought them unimportant, but because it would have taken several columns to have made proper explanations. I had not even in private conversation made any use of conduct of the respective candidates in the convention nor designed to do it. If I had tho't their having differed in opinion with me on political questions in that respectable body an objection, I might have objected to both, and certainly as much on that ground to James Ross as Thomas M'Kean, but I never thought an independent disclosure of sentiments in that body a sufficient objection to either. It was the Actual Settler, now it seems a Member of Convention, who made the attack on Thomas M'Kean respecting the question on religion, and accompanied his attack with comments after his manner. The piece signed Caution stated facts without comments. In my certificate I vindicated the character of Thomas M'Kean, but made no attack on the character of James Ross otherwise than supporting the flatement of Caution may be construed as an attack, this, however, the Actual Settler rendered necessary. If the publication of the Actual Settler had not been unreasonably urged while the real author was concealed, I believe the piece signed Caution would not have been published, and I am sure the certificate from me would never have appeared, therefore this proteous member was the occasion of the whole.

The idle and malicious fabrication respecting the impeachment of Thomas M'Kean, I thought unworthy of notice, but finding that my not refuting it was taken advantage of, I afterwards certified that it was false, but too late to have much spread before the election. I did not then certainly know to what circumstance the Actual Settler alluded, and thought that an impeachment of the Judges, if it had taken place, could not have been a secret, for in the case in which it has been assisted, it could not have been Thomas M'Kean alone. The writer first admits the truth of this certificate, and then attempts to contradict it by sophistry.

On occasion of Oswald's petition no attempt was made to impeach the Judges nor any motion made to procure redress to Oswald, but an attempt was made to restrain the common law power of punishing contempts by courts and other public bodies, and in certain cases to have them subjected to trial by jury. I thought the extent of the power vested by common law in the courts for punishing contempts at the discretion of the Judges, and also in the legislatures at the discretion of the members, arbitrary, and totally inconsistent with our constitution; as other British laws that had been restrained or repealed. The resolutions which I moved for that purpose, and which stand on the journals, are a standing testimony of my intention, but these the writer did not think proper to quote. I assisted in reviling the penal laws of the state, as they formerly stood, the legislature thought them too sanguine and inhuman, but they did not, therefore, charge the Judges that decided on them with being bloody minded and inhuman men, so far from it that the Judges contributed to the revisal of them, they also calmly attended to the debates on the question for restraining the power of punishing contempts in a certain degree. I believe that the majority of the house were favorable to the measure, but in deliberating the difficulty of discriminating the cases in which this power might or might not be restrained, appeared so great that but few members voted for it. Judge Bryan had been for many years the pointed object of the scurrility with which it is remembered Col. Oswald's Gazette abounded in an uncommon degree, this might influence that respectable Judge to be more favorable to Oswald than the other Judges, left severity might be ascribed to revenge. This writer, I presume, is the first that ever ascribed corrupt motives to that upright and disinterested Judge.

As I do not design to animadvert on the performances of the member of Convention, generally, I shall close with a few remarks calculated to shew what credit is to be given to his assertions. In both of his performances he charges Mr. Smilie with urging an impeachment of the Chief Justice in the assembly of Pennsylvania, eleven years ago; now, the truth is, that Mr. Smilie was not at that time, nor for several years after, a member of assembly. Near the close of his publication of the 9th November, he asserts that, in the year 1794 I voted for Mr. Ross to be a senator of the United States, &c.—whereas it is well known, that I was not then nor for several years before or after a member of assembly. The citizens will easily recollect, that in the year 1794, I sat in Congress, in consequence of the vote of the whole state in general election: but if the assertions were not absolutely false, the inference has no weight; for as Thomas M'Kean was not the opposing candidate, and even if he had, my altering my sentiments of men might have had sufficient reasons. Near the head of the third column, he asserts, and appeals to every candid member for the truth of it, that unanimous thanks is a thing of course, like your humble servant, at the end of a letter, &c. Every member that has any respect to character will certainly decide directly contrary to his assertion—here, however, is a most evident misrepresentation of the case in question, the example which he adduces applies only to the speaker or president of public bodies, and not to the chairman of committees of the whole. The chief justice was chairman of a committee, and not president of the convention, and every member of any public body, with which I have had any acquaintance, will concur in testifying that giving public thanks to a chairman of a committee of the whole is very unusual, if at all practised. When I denied that the chief justice was voted into the chair of the committee only to tickle his vanity, &c. I did not mean to undertake for the concealed sentiments of every member, and will agree, that the annonymous member voted from those absurd, or even, if possible, from still more dishonourable motives, if he avows them, such unprincipled men have too often the address to push themselves into public bodies, and through them into more permanent appointments. Such is the state of human nature.

These few instances of wanton falsehood [illegible] that he knew every reader of information and every member of public bodies could detect, are selected because the proof of their falsity is within the power of any reader, and they are sufficient to establish the character of the whole performance. The writer need not have been so careful as to conceal himself even from the editors, who have no right to publish a piece knowing the author. The spirit and temper of the performance as sufficiently characterise the author as his name would have done. He acknowledges he has appeared under two different signatures in attacking Mr. M'Kean and myself. I presume he knows of still a third. A considerable time before the election, a long letter, said to be from a gentleman of the western country, was published in Philadelphia, with an introduction pointing me out as the author. This letter was wrote in a style to mimick my manner of writing and character, and was published in several papers through the state, and was replete with scurrility against Mr. M'Kean. At this time I was no other ways interfering with the election than by conversing with my friends, and had given my opinion against having recourse to the newspapers even after Mr. M'Kean's character was attacked, for that this was done as soon as he was known to be a candidate, is too well established for the assertion of this annonymous writer to contradict with effect. As soon as I saw the piece signed *an Actual Settler*, I had no doubt but that both came from the same hand, indeed I knew no other of so unprincipled a character to whom it could be ascribed with propriety; but I have already exceeded my prescribed bounds.

I am, with esteem,
Your obedient servant,
WM. FINDLEY.

November 20th 1799.

Foreign Occurrences.

PARIS, August 30.

A letter from the army of Italy, dated August 20th, says, "The death of Joubert disconcerts all our operations. I know not what measures the directory are about to take; but if the army is not immediately reorganized, it will be impossible to do any thing. An inexpressible distaste for the war reigns throughout the camp.—It is of the first importance to reanimate the soldiery, and re-establish discipline among the troops, without which the enemy will ultimately destroy us. Audacity increases with our disasters; and it is astonishing to find amongst French soldiers none of that courage which formerly animated them. I had just returned from Aqui, when the battle commenced. I was with and saw the brave Joubert fall and expire. The ball entered his right armpit, and lodged in one of the auricles of his heart, just as he was rallying two battalions. In him Italy has lost her friend and defender. If he is not replaced without delay, by a capable and virtuous general like himself, and like him be invested with full power, all is lost—for the councils of war ruin every important operation. Genoa is in consternation."

Another Letter says,

"In spite of all Suwarrow's efforts, we still hold the positions we occupied before the battle of Novi."—"General Moreau after Joubert's death, took the chief command, and exposed himself to every danger, having a horse killed under him. A ball grazed his right side."

The Executive Directory to Citoyenne Joubert.

1. The executive directory, Citoyenne, has just learned with regret, the loss which the country has sustained in the death of your husband: The important services which he has rendered the republic, and those which were expected from his genius and courage, will make his memory dear to every good citizen, and universal esteem be the price of his virtues.

"Your griefs are great no doubt—believe, citoyenne, that the directory feels them no less feelingly, and would desire nothing with more ardency than to be able to console them."

The right wing of the army of Switzerland has always been successful; it is ready to form its junction with the left of the Alps, now re-united to that of Italy. The army of the Rhine now takes an offensive attitude; the head quarters are removed from Heginau to Manheim.

General Championet is appointed commander in chief of the army of Italy and the Alps, now forming one. Moreau goes to command on the Rhine, but is to take Paris in his way to receive fresh instructions.

In consequence of the death of Joubert, Bernadotte, minister of war, in his address to the army of Italy, says: "Joubert, born in a low sphere of life, and obscure parentage; three years ago was hardly known; and behold, now he dies, and draws down upon him the notice and esteem of all Europe. In the battle of Novi he called to his soldiers as he fell from his horse, "Comrades, continue to push forward on the enemy." If in this fatal battle an error has been committed, it was only this, that with too great an impetuosity it was continued. Soldiers, but one advice can I give you, rage with prudence, regard discipline as the only basis of victory; by it you will gain all those advantages which are for a moment precluded. Numerous reinforcements are ready to support you: The source of generals is not exhausted: I view among you, many Buonapartes, many Jouberts, &c.

He has also sent an address to General Championet, in which he says: "The directory has appointed you commander in chief of both those armies. Championet, follow the footsteps of the Republicans. Rome, in former times [illegible] the world: far from us be such ambition; [illegible] shall be to secure our liberty, to support our allies, to establish peace on a firm and permanent basis. Ample, indeed, are your means for the attainment of these objects. At your [illegible] the formidable army of the Danube; the corps of Lecomb stands ready to join you; your soldiers are brave, your generals wise. Dallmas, Soult, Gardanne, Grenier, Suchet, Dalton, Victor, and many others are your comrades. In conjunction with such men, can there be any thing impossible? I participate of the felicity which you must enjoy with them: you was one of the brave warriors who composed the glorious army of the Sambre and Meuse; we saw that [illegible] men formed a pattern of unanimity, worthy the imitation of a single family; to promote the public good was their sole ambition."

The directory has ordered, at the request of the widow and family of General Joubert, that his corpse shall be brought to and interred at Grenoble, to which place, previous to his departure for the army, he was married to citizen Monthion's daughter, step daughter to citizen Samonville.

LONDON, September 9.

RELATIVE TO HOLLAND.

His Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, and the Earl of Chatham, take their departure for Holland, in the Amethyst frigate, captain Cook.

On Saturday evening, Lieutenant Barnett, second Lieutenant of his majesty's ship Isis, arrived at the Admiralty Office, with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Mitchell, in the Texel, dated on Thursday morning last.

A report prevailed in the fleet, that the town of Alkmaar had opened its gates to the English, and hoisted the Orange flag, but this requires confirmation.

From Amsterdam, it is added, a deputation of the friends of the House of Orange had arrived, assuring the English of a most cordial co-operation; a number of other places, among the rest, Midenblick, Hoorn, &c. have already shook off the Directorial Yoke, as had likewise nearly the whole of the Provincial part of West Friesland.

Lieutenant Barnett, also brought with him the colours of the Batavian Republic, worn by the different ships which had submitted.—These ships were at the mouth of the Texel, on their way to England. They were to sail for the Nore, and are, it is said, to be moored at Blackstakes.

Captains Hearn and Flin, two captains of his majesty's packets, who attended the expedition, on Sunday arrived at Walmer Castle, with dispatches from vice admiral Mitchell to Mr. Dundas.

These dispatches state, that the whole coast as far as Egmont, had displayed the Orange flag, as well as the interior country, as far as it could be discovered. Several Dutch troops had come into to the Helder, and laid down their arms, declaring for the Prince of Orange.

These gentlemen likewise brought the account of Admiral Mitchell's intention of sending up a flotilla of gun and bomb vessels, &c. into the Zuyder Zee, to assist in the reduction of such towns as had not returned to their allegiance.

On Saturday, seven sail of Russian Men of War, with about 6000 troops on board, anchored in Yarmouth Roads. They report that a large fleet, having on board 20,000 men had passed the found two days before them.

Nothing farther has transpired on the subject of the expedition to Holland, except that his royal Highness the Duke of York sailed from the Downs, as we expected he would, on Monday, and Lord Chatham yesterday.

The embarkation of troops we believe is now complete. The whole number of British and Russian forces intended to act in concert on the present important occasion is estimated at not much short of 70,000 men.

OTHER CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

The general belief on the Continent, is, that Genoa is now in possession of the allies, as also that in consequence of the defeat, all the plans of the French in Switzerland, and in North of Germany, will be disconcerted.—It seems they have made a diversion on the Lower Rhine, where, however, they will have to contend with 40,000 Austrians.

MANIFESTO TO THE BATAVIANS.

The following is the general outlines of the proclamation which the British Forces carry with them, and which is to be distributed on their landing:

"Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercrombie being entrusted by his Britannic Majesty, the ancient and good ally of the United Provinces, with the command of an army destined to undertake the important task of delivering these Provinces from the degrading tyranny of the French Republic, is charged to make a public and explicit declaration of the sentiments and intentions of his majesty, and of the august sovereigns with whom he is allied in this great work.

"He declares, then, that he and his army come not as enemies, but as friends to the Provinces of Holland; to restore them to their rights, and their ancient laws and customs; to rescue their persons and properties from the oppressions to which they have been subjected; to re-establish their religion, which has been violated by the infidelity and atheism of France; to revive their trade and commerce, which has been annihilated; their legitimate government, which has been overthrown: and to restore that happy concord and alliance between Great Britain and Holland, which has been the source so much benefit to both. In this endeavour it is the sincere desire of his Britannic majesty and of the other sovereigns, that there should be a complete forgetfulness, oblivion and amnesty of all that was past: and he doubts not but every true and faithful Dutchman, will co-operate with his benevolent intentions in restoring perfect peace, order and tranquility to the United Provinces, without tarnishing the restoration of these blessings by any act of violence or revenge; but that they will all exert themselves in checking and preventing excesses of every kind. It is the most earnest wish of his Britannic majesty and of the sovereigns, his allies, that it should be by the efforts of Dutchmen themselves that the restoration to the blessings of a regular government should be effected.

"But if, after this precious declaration of the sentiments and intentions of his Britannic majesty, any Dutchman should be found so treacherous to his country, and to its ancient independence, rights and interests, as to resist the good offices of the troops which are entrusted to the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, then he must consider them as declared enemies to good order and to their country, and they must not only consider themselves as exempted from the amnesty which was held out generally to all, but expect to be treated as enemies, &c."

This is the outline of the proclamation, which has been printed both in Dutch and French, and which was pretty generally circulated yesterday, as all reasons for concealing the point of destination and object of the descent are now over. From the above sketch, our readers will see that no hint is given of any design to penetrate into France. It is a proclamation conveyed in very different terms from that of the Duke of Brunswick, the fatal effects of which all Europe has to this day to mourn.

THE subscriber having explored the Land laid off for satisfying the Warrants due to *Officers* and *Soldiers*, who served in the war between the United States of America and Great Britain—proposes to locate WARRANTS to the best advantage, on being allowed a reasonable compensation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not less than 4000 acres can be registered or located he will receive any number of Warrants less than that amount, and class them with others, so as to make up the quantity required.

HE ALSO

Proposes to attend on the Land immediately after locating, and shew any section in which he may be employed.

Letters or *Warrants* addressed to the Honorable Alexander Addison, esq. or Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin, merchant, Pittsburgh, until the 1st day of February next, or to the subscriber at Washington, (Penn. Sylvania) any time previous to the 15th December—and from that day, until the 15th day of February next, at the post office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

November 16, 1799.

...gh Gazette.

...mber 30, 1799. No. 6.

...ET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

American News.

BOSTON, October 31.

THE BIRTH DAY
OF OUR WORTHY PRESIDENT,

Was yesterday celebrated in this town, with a decency of ceremony which becomes the friends of order; and with that patriotic fervour, which reflects honour on united and enlightened freemen, who boast for their head, so illustrious a Chief.

The Military Parade, which consisted of nine companies, composing two sub-legions of infantry, a sub-legion of artillery, one company of light infantry, the Boston Fusileers, and a company of horse, formed a line on the common, and after being reviewed by his honour, the commander in Chief, accompanied by Major-General Elliott, went through their firings with much spirit and precision.

At Concert Hall, a sumptuous entertainment was provided, at which were present a large number of patriotic citizens, strangers of distinction; municipal and military officers. The occasion prompted, and the interchange of sentiment which prevailed at the festive board, witnessed the respect and veneration they felt for the Chief Magistrate of the United States—The entertainment closed with the following toasts:

1. The President of the United States—
—"*Not a conqueror's sword,*
But the strong powers to civil founders shewn
Are his. ——*Truth,*
And social sense, like seed in genial plenty soon."

2. George Washington—
"*We attend thy reverend length of days,*
With benediction and with praise,
And hail thee in our public ways
Like some great spirit famed in ages old."

3. The Sixth Congress—
"*Resume the languid spark of public zeal,*
Complete the noble pile,
That on the rock of justice, rear'd shall stand
In symmetry and strength."

4. The Secretary of State—
—"*Whose hand supplies*
Fire to the bold, and prudence to the wise."

5. The Secretary of the Treasury—
—"*Thee arduous toils demand;*
Severest paths are thine of patriot fame."

6. The Secretaries of war, and the Navy—
"*Hail ye! who share the stern Minerva's power,*
Who arm the hand of Liberty to War."

7. The American Navy—Columbia's pride.
"*In vain mad nations shall conspire her fall,*
Her trench the sea and fleets the floating wall."

8. The land we live in—
"*Land of freedom—Land of arts maintain,*
That graceful dignity thy merits claim."

9. The Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—
"*Safe in the shade of laws that long have stood*
Prop'd by our father's care, and strengthen'd by their blood."

10. The memory of the late Governor Sumner—
"*Oh! lost too soon*——
Time's tow'ring plains, the heart-felt sighs,
Then o'er thy bosom rol'd his funeral car."

11. The American Judiciaries—
"*Their rule is justice and their care is man.*

12. The Clergy.—
"*Bless'd—Rever'd—*
Inspire, direct and moralize the age
To the smooth walks of Truth and Innocence."

13. The Military.
"*Majestic in its strength,*
To fight the cause of Liberty and Justice."

14. Governor Jay
"*Give me the man,*
Whose blood and judgment are so well commix'd,
That he is not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she pleases."

15. A Tear for Pennsylvania.
"*Sink forever—in oblivion cast,*
Thy meanest triumphs."

16. Peace on earth and good will to all men

By his honour the Lieutenant Governor.

"The citizens of Boston now celebrating the Natal Day of the President of the United States of America, that great pillar of Government and oracle of Law,

The day we also celebrate at Quincey, the place which had the honour of giving birth to our reverend President, by the gentlemen of that town and neighbourhood. An elegant entertainment was prepared for the occasion at Quincy Hall.

Discovery in distillation from Potatoes,

Which will no doubt increase the cultivation of that valuable article of life.

POTATOES have been found by repeated experiments, to yield by distillation a vinous spirit of almost exquisite quality, superior to the best brandy; and in the quantity of about five quarts, highly rectified, from the quantity of seventy pounds weight.

In the process the loss of time and expence inseparable from malt distillation, are avoided; the potatoes are boiled to a thin pulp which is diluted with hot water, and strained; the mass is then fermented with barm for about a fortnight, and then distilled in the usual way.

The spirit yielded possesses a strong flavor and perfume of rasberries, and is not liable to be spoiled by what is called the feints coming over the helm, as the very last and weakest part that comes off the still, is equally sweet with the first. These facts were long since ascertained to the satisfaction of the Bath Society, by Dr. Anderson.

The wheel of fortune turns fast. The French who were lately waving their cap of liberty on the top, are now grovelling at the bottom of the wheel. They are like the Ishmaelites of old—hated, despised and avoided by every body —"their hand is against every man, and every man's hand is against them." Scarcely two years have elapsed since their plundering cannon awed the world, and the din of arms struck terror to the hearts of Europe. Now the scene is changed, and the face of every Frenchman is turned, for protection, towards his own country, while his rear is pelted with Russian bullets, or gailed by the well directed stroke of a Hessian sabre.—Buonaparte, and Moreau and Massena, with a long list of HEROES, are now retracing their steps —and, in the quaint phrase of an elegant writer, "*doing penance for past folly.*"

A late Paris Paper says:

"The scarcity of money in Paris and throughout France, is beyond all description. Bills on the very first houses, generally called PRIME PAPER by the agioteures here, pay a discount from 3 to 4 per cent. The national treasury issues most of its payments in copper money; and the Lombard General does not lend cash upon any pledges whatever, more than 12 livres; because many capitalists have withdrawn their money.—These are the blessed effects of the forced loan of 100 millions, which has already driven most of our richest individuals from the capital; and is likely to cause still greater distresses among the middling and lower classes."

SPEAKER ONSLOW.

Mr. Onslow being principally raised to the chair by the interest of Sir Robert Walpoole, that great man presided there with the same integrity as he did in every other situation of life. This, tho highly credible to his character, was not so agreeable to his patron, who expected some returns more suitable to his political views: he gave several hints of this himself, occasionally, to Mr. Onslow, to no purpose; he at last commissioned his brother, Horace Walpoole, the well known tool of the Minister, to take the first opportunity of delivering his opinion more roundly to him. The brother accordingly complied, and received this answer: "That although he considered himself as under particular obligations to Sir Robert Walpole, he had a certain feel about him whenever he sat in the Speaker's chair, that he could by no means consider himself of any party whatever."

Horace, who did not understand this nice sensibility, sneeringly replied, "Why all that may be true, Mr. Onslow, but permit me to tell you the following story.

"A gentleman of my acquaintance married a fine young girl, some years ago, with a very handsome fortune; but it so happened, that on the night of his marriage his friends so imprudently plied him with the bottle, that he lay all night by his bride without once being in a state of recollection that he was married. In the morning he barely recollected the circumstance; but finding himself as much deranged by a head ach, as he was the night before from drunkenness, turned round to his bride, and in a gaping accent accosted her with, "Well, my dear, how do you feel yourself this morning?"—feel myself! (said the lady, smarting under all indignity of her neglected situation) pray Sir, do you think my father gave 20,000l. for such a question?"

The Chinese are said to preserve to the end of their lives, a great degree of authority over their children. Of this many curious instances are adduced, of which perhaps the following is not the least extraordinary. An old woman of eighty was one day beating her daughter who had already attained the age of sixty. The daughter seemed to suffer exceedingly, and burst into tears; upon which the mother suspended the blows, and impatiently enquired why she wept so bitterly, observing that she had often chastised her more severely without compelling her to weep. To this the daughter replied, that the only reason why she wept was, that from the feebleness of her mother's blows, she was concerned to perceive that her strength began sensibly to decay.

PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Allegheny, George Wallace, John M'Dowell, John Gibson, and George Thompson, Esqrs. judges of the said Court, Justices assigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and presentments made or taken for or concerning all treasons, murders, and such other crimes as by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania are made capital or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors which have been or shall be perpetrated or happened within the said county, and to deliver the jail of said county of all persons which are or shall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforesaid, to the Sheriff of the county aforesaid directed.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all who will prosecute against any such persons, that they be at the Court House in Pittsburgh, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. there to be held on the first Monday of December next, then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county, be then and there in their proper persons with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated at Pittsburgh, the 16th day of October, 1799, and in the year of American Independence the twenty fourth.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

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James M'Clorg...
Nicholas Allam...
Abner L. Barker ...
Micah M'Donal...
Thomas Sampson ...
James Irwin ...
James Steel, assign...
Patrick Campbell ...
Robert M'Kee ...
William Hill ...
George Dele...
Same ...
Lessee of S. Moorehead ...
Frederick Shaffer ...
George Boyer ...
Robert Williams ...
John Kirkpatrick, assg. ...
John Parker ...
Lessee of Joseph Cook ...
William Biggs ...
Joseph Cook ...
Hugh Hanna ...
Tobias Painter ...
Samuel Lippencot ...
William Gowden ...
John Parker ...
William Larwill & co. ...
Aaron Teagarden ...
William M'Kee ...
Robert Smith ...
Peter Snider ...
Catharine Varner ...
H'h. M'Kee, for the use ...
James Gibson ...
Same ...
Same ...
Thomas Wright, for ...
John Topper ...
William Hamilton ...
Mary Guthrie ...
Robert Brown & co. ...
John Kuhns, esquire ...
Chancellor and Davis ...
James Speer ...
Frederick Rohrer ...
Ralph Cherry ...
John Means ...
John Kirkpatrick ...
Richard Wester ...
Robert Galbraith ...
Asa Hill ...
Patrick M'Quade ...
Same ...
John Hays ...
James Kirkpatrick ...
Elizabeth Moreland ...
John Phips ...
Jeremiah Barker ...
George Barclay ...
Alexander Irwin ...
Wiltberger and Smith ...
Barnabas Conner for ...
Joseph Clark ...

vs George Del...
vs William Magrew
vs Alexander Beans, e.a.
vs John Wodeson
vs Patrick M'Vey
vs John Hanna
vs Alexander M'Kinny
vs Arch'd Hanna's ex'rs
vs Patrick Hays
vs Thomas Simpson
vs James Cavet's admr's
vs John M'Millen
vs Tobias Painter
vs Conrod Sylves, e. a.
vs John Hays
vs Charles O. Neal
vs Thomas Patterson
vs Christopher Fox
vs Adam Trout
vs James Graham, e. a.
vs Same
vs Same
vs Benjamin Fell
vs Isaac Shoeneman
vs John Megregor
vs James Guthrie
vs Alexander M'Credy
vs John Houser
vs Nyhoff and Claasse
vs Alexander M'Curdy
vs Jacob Hogus
vs C'r. Lovenguires ex.
vs Arthur St. Clair
vs Peter Fleegar et al.
vs Joseph Russel
vs Joseph Russel et. al.
vs Peter Snider
vs Samuel Cochran
vs Same
vs George Sober et. al.
vs Robert Hunter
vs Hugh M'Kee et. al.
vs William Mathis
vs John Mears
vs William Shoemaker
vs Thomas Barr
vs Nyhoff and Claasse
vs Oliver Bovard
vs Joseph Cook et al.

Pittsburgh, November 23.

By a law of the territory north west of the Ohio, all lands, except the lands belonging to the United States, are taxed, subject to immediate collection. Those persons possessing lands in that country will therefore see the expediency of adopting immediate measures to defray the same, otherwise the land will be sold for the payment of the taxes.

The French have crossed the Rhine, in ... to divert the attention of the Archduke, a... oblige him to divide his forces. They are ... advancing in two columns of nearly 20,000 ... each, to Durloch and Hellibron, and see... threaten the Archduke by Schaffhousen, ... Massena is to attack him in front. His H... Highness therefore has quitted Switzerland ... a large part of his army, and has marched ... Donoueschengen in order to check the prog... of the French army, in which the accounts ... Frankfort say he has been successful. Gen... Hotze commands the Austrians and Russian... the absence of the Archduke. But Hotze ... an army so inferior to Massena's can only ... strictly on the defensive—he is anxiously wait... for the reinforcements from Italy under Gen... Kray. Lecourbe is again marching aga... Coire.

The French, it is obvious, have no idea ... maintaining themselves in Suabia, they will ... bably retreat as the Austrians advance.—An... ticle from Diegsbourgh mentions that they ... completely defeated by the Austrians 6 lea... from Heidelburg—but by forcing the Arch... to march into Suabia, they expect Massena ... succeed in obligating the Austrians to evac... Switzerland.

September 20.

On Tuesday evening his majesty's sloop... Spiegle arrived in Yarmouth Roads, with... patches from the British army in Holland. ... Spiegle left the Texel on Sunday night last.

Eleven thousand troops, British and Russi... were to move forward on Monday from the ... der, to join the main army, and 5000 m... were preparing to disembark. The whole wa... in the highest health and spirits.

All the letters yet come to hand express ... most sanguine hopes of Amsterdam being ... speedily in our possession, if the French in t... retreat did not inundate the country, for w... by accounts received from the Head Quar... of the British army, it was apprehended ... were making preparations.

It is natural to suppose however, that th... a measure which the great majority of the Du... would rise to oppose; and it is a measure o... others, calculated to unite that people ag... the common enemy of civilized society; for ... people of Holland must be convinced, tha... adopting so desperate a measure as that of a... neral inundation, the French did not cons... only the future welfare, but the present e... ence of a great proportion of the inhabitants ... Holland.

We know nothing more calculated to o... the cy... ity of the French call the Batav... pe... measure of destruction wh...

Head-Quarters, Schager... The idea
September 11, 1799.

SIR,

Having fully considered the position which the British troops had occupied on the 1st inst. and having in view the certainty of speedy and powerful reinforcements, I determined to remain until then on the defensive.

From the information which we had received, we were apprized of the enemy's intention to attack us, and we were daily improving the advantages of our situation.

Yesterday morning at day-break the enemy commenced an attack on our centre and right from St. Martins to Petten, in three columns, and apparently with their whole force.

The column of the right composed of Dutch troops, and under the command of General Daendel, directed its attack on the village of St. Martins.

The centre column of the enemy under the orders of General de Monceau, likewise composed of Dutch troops, marched to Orbendam and Zyper Sluys.

The left column of the enemy, composed of French directed itself on the position occupied by Major-General Burrard, commanding the second Brigade of Guards.

The enemy advanced particularly on their left and centre, with great intrepidity, and penetrated with the heads of their columns to within 100 yards of the post occupied by the British troops. They were, however, every where repulsed, owing to the strength of our position and the determined courage of the troops. About 10 o'clock the enemy retired towards Alkmaer, leaving behind them many dead and some wounded men, with one piece of cannon, a number of waggons, pontoons and portable bridges. Colonel M'Donald with the reserve pursued them for some time, and quickened their retreat.

It is impossible for me to do full justice to the good conduct of the troops.

The two brigades of Guards repulsed with great vigour the column of French which had advanced to attack them, and where the slaughter of the enemy was great.

It is difficult to state with any precision the loss of the enemy; but it cannot be computed as less than 800 or 1000 men; and on our side it does not exceed in killed, wounded and missing, 200 men. Exact returns shall be transmitted herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. ABERCROMBIE.

Hon. H. Dundas.

BLANKS

For sale at this printing-office.

Mr. SCULL,

THOUGH I have generally made it a rule to take no notice of newspaper attacks against my character when inserted by such as withhold their name, yet, on this occasion, I wish to make a few remarks on two publications of that kind in your Gazette of November 9th and 16th. I shall however trouble you with but a very few animadversions on those lengthy productions. To follow the author through all his misrepresentations and sophistry would be but poor entertainment to your customers, and is wholly unnecessary, as the scurrillity with which they are so amply stored fully designates the author.

Having affixed my name to the certificates which are the subject of these annonymous attacks, the Member of Convention, as he at last signs himself, ought to have given his proper name also, if he expected to be believed, and would have done it if he had not been conscious that his name would add no weight to his assertions.

About eight or ten days before the election, when the Farmers Register was partly in the proof sheet, and a piece signed the Actual Settler admitted; it and another piece signed Caution offered for publication were offered to my perusal, and as they were both annonimous my opinion of the comparative truth of the two performances required. The Actual Settler had been very properly refused, because the author's name was concealed from the Editors, but afterwards, on importunity admitted. It is well known that Editors being responsible to the laws for the contents of their papers, ought always to know the authors and make them responsible for the consequences. Of the piece signed Caution, the Editors informed me that they knew the author. Had they not admitted the pieces, and gone so far in the publication, my advice would have been decidedly to have refused both, having always been of opinion that it was highly improper to attack the character of candidates so near the election that time was not left to detect falsehoods. This base conduct had often been practised against myself. With respect to me, indeed, it always lost its designed effect, and never was replied to by me or any other person with my knowledge. I did not know any thing of the one or the other being offered for publication till the moment they were offered for my certificate, and if I remember well, put in the proof sheet. In this crisis I thought it my duty to give a certificate under my hand testifying on which side the truth lay, and this I did according to the best of my recollection at the time, the publications being too far advanced to admit time for examining records, however, I have the satisfaction to find, that in every thing that respected the publications in question or the character of the candidates, I was substantially correct.

In the publication signed by the Actual Settler there are statements not only respecting Thomas M'Kean but myself, of which I take no notice, not only because I thought them unimportant, but because it would have taken several columns to have made proper observations. I had not even in private conversation made any use of conduct

PARISIAN TRAVELLER.

(The following account of the adventures of a PARISIAN TRAVELLER, *is the ludicrous story upon which the popular ballad of* Nong Tong Paw *is founded. The writer of the song has adhered more tenaciously to his text, than is generally the case with those of his profession. The versification and the change of national characters are the only variations from the original.)*

A French writer remarks, that Mr. Addison, in one of his papers in the *Spectator*, returns thanks to Providence for being born an Englishman, because the English language is more analagous to the taciturnity of his character, and the number of monosyllables of which it is composed, affords him the means of expressing his ideas with as little found as possible. But I, (continues the Frenchman,) also thank the Almighty for being born a Frenchman, because I am fond of rambling about, and it is very agreeable and convenient to me, to find my language spoken among all people throughout Europe. And the French language being adopted by all the European Nations, renders us idle in endeavouring to acquire the foreign languages, because we think, that with our own we may travel any where.

The Parisians in particular, are so persuaded, that this is the fact, that they imagine there is scarcely a person on the face of the globe but what understands French—it is true, that in all the christian countries, the nobility, literary persons, and most of those above the lower order, study the French language in particular, and in general speak it—but it is also true, that in every country in the world the people speak their own language, or peculiar dialect, and in the provinces of France particularly, it is difficult to make them understand when they are spoken to even in French. The confidence with which the French travel about speaking their language indiscriminately to every nation, and the certainty with which they think they must be understood, has often been productive of laughable mistakes. The following is an example; and what renders it more really amusing is, that we are assured it is a fact:

A young Parisian going to Amsterdam was attracted by the most remarkable beauty of a house situated near the canal. He addressed a Dutchman in French, who stood near him in the vessel, with, "Pray sir, may I ask who that house belongs to?" The Hollander answered him in his own language, "*Ik kan nett verstaan,* I do not understand you," The Parisian, not doubting but what he was understood, took the Dutchman's answer for the name of the proprietor. "Oh! oh! (said he) it belongs to Mr. Kaniserstane. Well, I am sure he must be very [illegible] the house is most charming, and the garden appears delicious. I dont know that ever I saw a better. A friend of mine has one much like it, near the river at Choise, but I certainly give this the preference." He added many other observations of the same kind, to which the Dutchman, not understanding him, made no reply.

When he arrived at Amsterdam, he saw a most beautiful woman on the keys walking arm in arm with a gentleman—he asked a person that

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which this power might or might not be rebuked, appeared so great that but few men but voted for it. Judge Bryan had been for n d: years the pointed object of the scurrility ied which it is remembered Col. Oswald's Ga ite, abounded in an uncommon degree, this m influence that respectable Judge to be mo this vorable to Oswald than the other Judges, severity might be ascribed to revenge. writer, I presume, is the first that ever asc he corrupt motives to that upright and disinterest's Judge. ch

As I do not design to animadvert on the p d formances of the member of Convention, gen!, rally, I shall close with a few remarks calcula's ed to shew what credit is to be given to his a- sertions. In both of his performances he cha- ges Mr. Smilie with urging an impeachment t the Chief Justice in the assembly of Pennsylvan l- eleven years ago; now, the truth is, that Mr Smilie was not at that time, nor for seve g years after, a member of assembly. Near th d close of his publication of the 9th Novemb he asserts that, in the year 1794 I voted for Mi Ross to be a senator of the United States, &c— whereas it is well known, that I was not th r nor for several years before or after a mem ich of assembly. The citizens will easily recollect that in the year 1794, I sat in Congress, in co th sequence of the vote of the whole state in ge as ral election: but if the assertions were not abso lutely false, the inference has no weight; Tho mas M'Kean was not the opposing candid and even if he had, my altering my sentim of men might have had sufficient reasons. N— the head of the third column, he asserts, and peals to every candid member for the truth that unanimous thanks is a thing of course; old at your humble servant, at the end of a letter, eland, Every member that has any respect to cha e year will certainly decide directly contrary to d and sertion—here, however, is a most evident William presentation of the case in question, the of the ple which he adduces applies only to the or president of public bodies, and not chairman of committees of the whole, an in. chief justice was chairman of a committee Common not president of the convention, and ex aying for ber of any public body, with which I e relief of any acquaintance, will concur in test his credi- giving public thanks to a chairman of t appoint tee of the whole is very unusual, if r, for near- tised. When I denied that the chief and direct, voted into the chair of the commit ion be pub tickle his vanity, &c. I did not mean and in the take for the concealed sentiments of Greensburgh, ber, and will agree, that the annon which to be ber voted from those absurd, or of hearing. bie, from still more dishonourable, avows them; such unprincipled N. Proth'y. often the address to puth themse bodies, and through them into

non Pleas held at Westmoreland, on

appointments. Such is the fu ture. *in the year of our*

These few instances of wan *ingred and ninety-* cases that he knew every tea *d, William Jack and* and every member of public *Judges of the same* are selected because the pr is within the power of an harles Barr, an Insolvent fficient to [illegible] debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas of perty. Westmoreland County, praying for the benefit so the Laws made for the relief of such persons, and subjoining a list of his creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the second Monday in December next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice of this order on his application, be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and in the Farmer's Register printed at Greensburgh, for two weeks successively, the last of which to be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,
THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Kingan, a prisoner in the goal of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Chambersburgh and Pittsburgh newspapers, three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, before the honorable Alexander Addison, esquire, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the Petition of John Brunton, prisoner in the gaol of said County, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the acts of General Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, the first Monday of December next, that his Petition & his Creditors may then be heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, three weeks, the last of which, shall be at least fifteen days before thy time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

Unseated Lands.

THE *owners of Unseated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798 are paid into the hands of* JOHN WILKINS, *Esquire, County Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING,
JAMES ROBINSON, } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

Treasury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given,

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Bre- "thren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the 'western boundary of the said ranges;—thence 'due west to the main branch of the Scioto 'river; thence up the main branch of the said 'river to the place where the Indian boundary 'line crosses the same—thence along the said 'boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the 'Muskingum river at the crossing place above 'Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to 'the point where a line run due west from the 'place of beginning, will intersect the said river; 'then along the line so run to the place of be- 'ginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts,
Pennsylvania, May }
1799. } tf.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber in Allegheny county, the 12th October inst.

a dark Bay Horse,

about 14 hands high, four years old past, a star in his forehead, and one white foot. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES NEEL,
near M'Kee's Port.

October 28, 1799.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Georgetown, on the 10th of July last, a

Yoke of Oxen,

The one a Black, with a scar on his back, where the hair has not grown on, and a white spot on each flank—Ear marks not known. The other a dark Brown, with a white face—The Black is supposed to be 8 or 9 years old—the Brown 6 or 7. Whoever takes up said Oxen and secures them so that the owner can get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS FOSTER, wheelright.
Georgetown, 21st October, 1799.

1500 Dollars,

WAS delivered to the post-master [illegible] the post office, on the evening of [illegible] day the 27th past, a letter directed to M[illegible] Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, contain[illegible] Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, [illegible] liam Taylor, and dated 30th April, [illegible] one thousand dollars, and No. 4511, [illegible] John P. Pleasants, and dated 10th Dec[illegible] 1798, for five hundred dollars; which [illegible] been suppressed in a post office, and the notes taken out, as the public mail was [illegible] stopped, molested nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said [illegible] and stop them: and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have five hundred dollars reward, and no questions asked.

WILSON & SWANN.
Fredericksburgh, Virginia,
9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above, and we will pay.

W. & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertisement published last Tuesday by Messrs. Wilson and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertisement seems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following statement of facts, which I can support by testimony, will at once remove the imprefsion of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjust publication.

Mr. Swann, of the house of Wilson and Swann came to the post office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and he delivered me a letter. I asked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his presence (as he had some considerable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as usual, and sent from this office.

How Messrs. Wilson and Swann came by their information that the letter was suppressed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Those Printers in the United States who publish Messrs. Wilson and Swann's advertisement, will be so obliging as to insert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

Stray Mare Colt.

THE subscriber has in possession a stray mare colt, two years old next spring, has a large star and a small snip, and the near hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HERVEY HETH.
Pitt township, Allegheny county,
October 29, 1799. 3t

WANTED,
Two Journeymen HATTERS.

Enquire of THOMAS WILSON.
Pittsburgh, September 16 1799.

LOST,

LAST *Evening in the Borough of Pittsburgh or on the road to Montour's run, a* BOND *given by Alexander Fowler to Robert Clark, for* Nine Hundred and Fifty dollars, *dated the first day of December 1797. Whoever finds it and delivers it to the Printer of this Gazette, shall receive* Two Dollars *Reward.* November 7, 1799.

N. B. Payment being stopped it can be of no use to any person but the owner.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber living on the Ohio river, about two miles below M'Intosh, some time in November 1798, a speckled faced steer, supposed to be two years old, no mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold to pay the expence of keeping.*

CHARLES LOMAX.
November 1, 1799.

Five Thousand Acres of

Virginia Military Land Warrants, to be laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, to be Sold a great bargain. Enquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Nov. 7, 1799.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.
Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Alexander Brester, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Carlisle and Pittsburgh newspapers, three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.